

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

The Hawaiian Revolution Was Not Anticipated by Minister Stevens.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS

Arrive at Washington and Will Have an Interview With the Secretary of State This Morning--Dr. Mott Smith Accepts His Appointment as Representative of the Provisional Government--The Causes of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.--Dispatches from Minister Stevens at Honolulu and the commander of the Boston were received by mail at the state and navy departments to-day. It is stated that they confirm the information made public through press dispatches from San Francisco, and telegrams received by the state and navy departments concerning the Hawaiian revolution. There is, however, one fact embodied in Minister Stevens's dispatch that puts a somewhat different aspect on his action than has been derived from the press dispatches. This is nothing more nor less than the point that the revolution was a complete surprise to the minister as well as the commander of the Boston.

The above information was received from an official of the state department, who explained its significance by saying it showed conclusively that the revolutionaries had not started the revolutionary movement, and in fact, as the papers show, were not on the ground until after it was under full headway.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE.

The commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the government of the United States the proposition of annexing the islands to this country, reached Washington this afternoon. They were met at the station by Dr. Mott Smith, who had previously received by mail the commission of President Dole, of the provisional government, appointing him the representative of Hawaii at Washington under the new regime. The gentlemen went at once to their hotel, where they passed the evening. The hour of their arrival was too late in the day for them to meet any of the officials of this government, and the arrangements made for their reception did not include an interview with any of them before tomorrow morning. The commissioners received a number of representatives of the press at their rooms and talked freely of their errand. They brought with them copies of the Hawaiian papers of Wednesday, January 18, which contained full accounts of the proceedings in connection with the revolution, the particulars of which have already been made public through interviews given by the gentlemen at San Francisco and at various points en route to Washington.

Mr. Castle, one of the commissioners, said to a reporter that the desire of the commission was to secure annexation with the United States.

HAWAII'S PROPOSAL.

"The proposal we have to make," he said, "is practically that set forth in the proclamation of the provisional government issued on the 17th day of January in the language: 'We, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian islands organized and acting for the public safety and the common good, hereby proclaim the provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.'"

"The terms upon which the annexation shall be made," continued Mr. Castle, "are perfectly willing to leave to the United States government to determine. There is one condition that we very much desire shall be contained in any agreement that may be determined upon, and that is that the right of suffrage shall be restricted. We want no universal suffrage on the islands. If to accomplish this, it is necessary to lose our own right to vote, we are perfectly willing to abandon that. If we might be allowed to suggest the form of government that of the District of Columbia seems to afford the most desirable one for the Sandwich islands. We don't want a territorial government in which there shall be a legislature elected by the votes of all the people."

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Speaking of the causes which led to the revolution, Mr. Castle said that there was in his opinion a conspiracy to which the queen was a party, and which included the passage of a bill to charter a lottery and providing for the importation of opium. By the former an exclusive franchise for twenty-five years was given to the incorporation, which was doubtless the Louisiana Lottery Company. The incorporators were Davenport, of St. Louis, and Clark, of Chicago, who, we have been assured since our arrival, were connected with that concern. Of course, a lottery could not live on Hawaiian support alone. It would have to feed from the United States and the queen was given to understand that the passage of such a law would be regarded by the United States as a distinctly unfriendly act, but that made no difference whatever. There is at present a very strict law against the importation of opium into the islands, which is the preservation of the native population. But the Hawaiians passed both these measures.

ENLISTED FOR THE WAR.

Mr. Castle was asked how long the commission would remain in Washington, and turning to Mr. Marsden, he said: "How about that?" To which the latter responded: "We are enlisted for the war. We shall remain here until our object is accomplished or our application is rejected." The commissioners were asked in what shape their authority to act would be presented. Mr. Thurston, who is the head of the commission, replied: "We have credentials from the president of the provisional government, Mr. S. B. Dole, and there will be presented to Secretary Foster at our first meeting with him."

Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, informed Secretary Foster to-day of

his appointment as representative of the provisional government of the islands to the United States, and of his acceptance thereof. He arranged with the secretary to receive the commissioners at the state department to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SHERMAN SILVER BILL.

It is Debated in the Senate--Senator Hill Moves to Take It Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.--The question of the repeal of the Sherman act, or at least of the suspension of the silver bullion purchase provision of it, was unexpectedly precipitated on the senate to-day by Mr. Teller, of Colorado. Mr. Teller in presenting some petitions against the repeal of the Sherman act addressed the senate. He declared that in his judgment there was a decided majority on both sides of the chamber opposed at this time to the repeal of that act, and also that in his opinion it could not be made a political question at the next session, whatever might be the inclination of the incoming President. He quoted from an article in yesterday's New York Herald to the effect that the President be directed to have the Sherman act repealed at this session, and said that he was unable to determine what the President-elect had to do with the question. He would not assert that the article was authorized, and yet it comforted with the general tenor of reports. He had never seen anything more indecent in a publication if it should be traced anywhere near to the incoming administration.

In conclusion Mr. Teller reasserted his confident belief that it was not among the possibilities that the Sherman act would be repealed at this session of Congress.

Mr. Vest (Dem.) felt compelled, as a Democratic senator, to notice what had been said about the President-elect. He had no authority to speak for him and did not agree with him on the silver question, but he had never suspected any indirection on Mr. Cleveland's part in regard to that or any other public question. The character of no public man was safe if he were held responsible for newspaper utterances.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) said that whenever he was assured that there was a majority of the senate in favor of the bill reported by him to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, he would move to take it up.

Mr. Gray (Dem.) inquired what better evidence there could be of the disposition of the senate than a roll call. Mr. Sherman repeated virtually what he had already said, and added that it was the right and duty of any other senator who believed that the bill could be passed to move to take it up. He had taken means to ascertain the sentiment of senators, and he was not satisfied that the bill could be passed at the present session.

Anti-Opium Bill Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.--The friends of the anti-opium bill obtained a victory in the house to-day. Although the speaker decided against them and ruled that the house could not at present non-concur in the senate amendments, and thus threw the bill into conference, when a report would become privileged, the house, notwithstanding the determined fight of the ways and means committee and of the other opponents of the bill, referred it to the committee on agriculture, which is favorable to its passage. And it did so by a large majority, not quite two-thirds, but approximating to it so closely that it is still a debatable question whether if a two-thirds vote is required it could not be obtained.

Michigan Snow Bound.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.--Railroad officials say that the present storm is the worst that they have had to contend with in many years. Snow lies from four to five feet deep all along the lines between here and Mackinac City, and is still falling. Trains are greatly delayed by the huge drifts.

Legislation on Hoop Skirts.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.--In the house to-day Representative Blocker offered a measure prohibiting the manufacture and sale of hoop skirts. Mr. Blocker's bill was referred to the committee on incorporations.

NEWS AT A GLANCE.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Suevia, Capt. Bauer from Hamburg January 23, from New York, passed the Sicily island at 9:10 yesterday morning, bound east. She signalled that her engines were disabled, and that she was making for Southampton. She was steaming about eight miles an hour.

A telegram announces the death of Major J. K. Saunders, at Lampasas, Texas, recently retired from the United States army. The deceased had been attached to various military posts in Texas for over twenty years, and was widely known among all the old army officers.

The Harter bill extending the powers of the United States government exhibit board of the World's Fair by authorizing it to expend \$50,000 in the preparation of an exhibit illustrating progress of the colored race since 1893, was favorably reported to the house of representatives yesterday.

It is understood that M. E. Bell, superintendent of the Chicago public building against whom a report of malfeasance in office was made by Assistant Secretary Lamberton, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Foster. It will probably be accepted.

On account of the very severe weather and the enfeebling condition of Col. W. R. Thompson, his physician positively refuses to allow the colonel to undertake the journey to Washington until the weather moderates.

The thermometers registered 20 degrees below in Minneapolis yesterday. At Grand Forks, N. D., all trains have been abandoned and the temperature is 40 below zero.

Nathan Ward and Jack Connors were victims of a mine explosion at McAllister, Indian Territory.

Patrick M. Judge was fatally injured by an explosion in a Worcester, Mass., foundry yesterday.

Wallace Holmes, the wife murderer, was hanged at Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

SLICK JIM KEENE Plays the Chumps in the Whisky Trust for all They are Worth?

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.--The Sun to-day says the true history of the recent dealings in whisky trust shares is to-day told for the first time. It shows, continues the paper, how some western men attempted to play Jim Keene, the manager of the pool, false, how Keene detected them, how he turned around and made a cool million out of the western men. The tremendous shrinkage that has taken place in the shares would indicate that there was not anything to do except to the members of the pool to take their losses and join in the chorus of lamentations that has been singing in Wall street for two weeks. Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared up, however, it appears that so far as the pool is concerned, those of its members who played fair and trusted to the ability of its manager, James R. Keene, have lost nothing, although the pool for most of the time operated on the bull side and the price of the stock was cut in two, a dividend of \$4 a share is awaiting its members.

The pool in distilling was a bull pool, and it began its operations when the stock was selling at 50. It was understood that 150,000 shares were to be bought, and the stock advanced to a point commensurate with its stated dividend earning capacity.

James R. Keene was made manager of the pool with full power to operate as he saw fit. The members of the pool were the company's directors and a number of Wall street men. Little stock was acquired by the bull pool on the stock's rise from 50 to 75. But the buying continued, and by the time the different pool members had taken up 150,000 shares the stock was quoted at 70. The last 15,000 shares were then acquired, when Mr. Keene detected a look about the selling he did not like.

Some of the certificates, it is said, were traced directly to the western oligarchy. He sent for them and told of his suspicions. One of the parties protested his innocence and offered to put up \$2,500,000 in government bonds to guarantee the dividends in the stock for two years. He assured Mr. Keene the condition of the company was all it should be.

The stock crept up to 72, and more suspicious certificates appeared. From that time the pool holdings began to be liquidated. As fast as the market would absorb the stock Mr. Keene sold it. Then the break began. It is said the western people, who had been steadily selling short on the rise above 72, thought that the decline was due to their sales. On the break down to 60 the bear crowd began to cover. They then began to buy the very stock which was pouring out of the pool. The holdings of the pool were liquidated finally at about 60, but as most of the stock had been acquired above that figure there was an ugly loss staring the pool in the face.

Then came Mr. Keene's chance to recoup. The western ministers of the pool were loaded with the stock, confident that the pool was still working on the bull side. In a day or two the street was startled by the tremendous sales of distilling by the house of La Montague, Clark & Co. The dealings in the stock became of enormous volume, and the price began to weaken. Around 58 a tremendous fight took place. The western people rallied again, and the stock crept back to 59. But it did not stay there. On a volume of business rarely seen in Wall street, the slump came and continued, until Wednesday the stock grounded at 34, the lowest price at which it sold. The sole capital stock of the company was dealt in between Monday and Wednesday. Of the 393,400 shares which had been sold 5,000 shares were bought by Mr. Keene. It was short stock too, and it had been sold around 60. The purchase price averaged 40. The profits on the turn were a cool million dollars, or enough to wipe out the losses incurred by the pool on the bull side. That is where the four per cent dividend will come from.

The westerners now find themselves the owners of the property they bought on to sell.

Whisky Dealers' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.--The second day's session of the National Whisky Dealers' and Distillers' convention was opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It was decided to have printed 5,000 copies of the resolutions denouncing the whisky trust for distribution among the members of Congress.

Mr. J. B. Wathen was unanimously elected president. J. H. Holmes, of Cleveland, was made first vice president, and W. R. Lee, of St. Louis, second vice president.

Cincinnati was selected as the next place of meeting.

HORRIBLE DISASTER

By an Explosion of Natural Gas--Two People Lose Their Lives.

URBANA, O., Feb. 3.--The greatest calamity that has ever occurred in this city happened here to-night, when a natural gas explosion occurred in the home of Mr. John D. Shofstall, on East Church street.

By the explosion his daughter, a young woman 23 years of age, was killed, Mrs. Clark, aged 68 years, died a few hours later and Mr. Shofstall was badly burned.

The house was blown to pieces and three persons were buried beneath the debris. To add to the horrors of the situation fire broke out and the unfortunate people were in danger of being cremated.

The firemen went to work with a will and soon had everybody out. Miss Nellie Shofstall was pinned down by the heavy timbers of the building. She was horribly mangled. Her neck was broken by the heavy timbers falling across it, both eyes were literally torn from her head, while her body and face were a mass of cuts and bruises. She lingered about an hour before she died. Mrs. Clark's collar bone was broken in addition to internal injuries, and she died later.

Fatal Brewery Explosion.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Feb. 3.--An explosion of gas in the cooling room of the Iron City brewery agency this morning dangerously and perhaps fatally burned Emmet W. Hale and Alonzo Riggs, drivers. The gas had escaped from the pipes during the night and explosion was caused by one of the men striking a match.

PRESIDENT'S REASONS

For Nominating a Democrat for the Vacant Supreme Judgeship.

TWELVE REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Were Opposed to the Confirmation of Any Republican the President Might Nominate--The Executive Then Thought a Liberal Democrat Might Stand a Show--The Democrats in the Senate, However, Are Not Favorable to Jackson's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.--There are many inquiries to the reasons which led President Harrison to appoint a Democrat to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the supreme bench. The statement comes very direct that he was led to do this because of Republican opposition to his making any nomination and the responsibility for the failure to nominate a Republican is said to lie upon ten or twelve Republicans in the senate who were determined to oppose any nomination proposed by the President. It was at first his intention to nominate either Judge Emory Speer or Judge Pardoe. On making inquiries among the Republican senators as to which would be most apt to secure a ready nomination, it was discovered that there were about twelve Republican Senators who would oppose any confirmation, partly on account of their personal antagonism to the President, and partly of their desire to bring other matters to the front in the Senate.

At first on discovering this Mr. Harrison decided that he would not send in any nomination. He held to this purpose until the afternoon of yesterday when he became convinced that a Democrat might be confirmed with the aid of Democratic senators. He then decided to send in the nomination of Judge Jackson, whom he believed could be confirmed and whose confirmation would leave a very important circuit court judgeship to be filled. The Republican senators who opposed his making the appointment will probably try to prevent confirmation, and there appears to be a strong probability that they may succeed. Unless advantage being taken of the custom of "senatorial courtesy," which disallows delay in action on the nomination of an ex-senator, the matter will be forced to the front with great promptness. If confirmation is secured promptly it is expected that the President will nominate Judge W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, who is one of the prominent leaders of the southern Republicans, and was very prominently spoken of at Minneapolis for the nomination for the vice presidency, to succeed Judge Jackson on the circuit bench.

JACKSON'S APPOINTMENT

Objected to by Democrats on a Very Peculiar Ground.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.--At a meeting of the senate judiciary committee to-day there was some opposition to the nomination of Judge Jackson, to succeed Justice Lamar, and the nomination went over under the rules. As far as can be learned the opposition does not touch Judge Jackson's character or fitness for even his Democratic, but is based on an objection founded on principle, the Democrats having taken the position that it was not proper for an outgoing President to fill life places of such importance. There is not a question that senators on both sides of the chamber are deeply concerned by the probability of the nomination of a Republican circuit judge to succeed Judge Jackson, the Democrats being determined in advance to resist the installation of a Republican on a southern circuit, and the Republicans fearing that they will have a hard struggle to confirm such a nomination at this late stage in the session.

A Southern View.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 3.--The Chattanooga Times of this morning says: "But can Judge Jackson afford to accept this appointment in the present situation? As advised at the time of this writing we say, as Judge Jackson's friend, most emphatically no." That petitions have been circulated for the past few days since Justice Lamar's death asking Judge Jackson's appointment by Republicans cannot be denied. This, with other well grounded rumors, justifies the belief that Judge Jackson's appointment is not made on its merits.

Two reasons are assigned. First, that the President wants to make a place for his law partner and attorney general, Mr. Miller, who would be made judge of a circuit which takes in the field of the President's law practice. Second, to get Judge Jackson out of the way so that partisan use can be made of election machinery, and so that Republicans can be placed in all the offices within the appointing power of the circuit judge.

A Printer's Complaint.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.--Warrants were sworn out late to-night for the arrest of Edward Corrigan, John Brennock, James G. Burke and Joseph Ullman, proprietors and book-makers, at the Hawthorne Race track. The men were charged with keeping a common gambling house and selling pools on foreign races. The complainant is James Tighe, a printer, who, it is said, has been a heavy loser at the track.

Furniture Factory Burned.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.--A fire broke out early this morning in Rolland brothers furniture ware rooms, a six story brick building, on St. James street. It was completely burned out. Another large building occupied by the Hoodman crockery company was badly damaged. Total loss \$300,000, insurance about \$175,000.

Crushed by a Falling Tree.

ARCANUM, O., Feb. 3.--Yesterday afternoon Amzi Bidwell, a farmer living a short distance east of town, while chopping wood, was caught by a falling tree and crushed to death. The unfortunate man was a brother to the prohibition candidate for the presidency, Gen. John Bidwell, of California.

SATOLLI'S CREDENTIALS

As Apostolic Delegate of the Church of Rome to This Country.

ROME, Feb. 3.--The holy congregation of the propaganda has addressed the following declaration to the Roman Catholic archbishops in the United States: "Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sirs. 'The supreme pontiff has many reasons of sadness on account of the distresses which the impudent endeavors of wicked men are trying to bring upon Christianity, and especially in Europe. On the other hand, it is a great consolation to him to see the increase of catholicism, with God's aid, elsewhere in the world. This is especially true of the great republic, for which scarcely a century ago there was hardly a vestige of catholicity, we see now the church flourishing in the great number of its faithful in its institutions of governments, its orders and hierarchy and its large senate of bishops. Encouraged, therefore, the pontiff not only follows with great interest the things pertaining to the good of religion in these parts, but has tried to show plainly his great solicitude. When the university at Washington was opened it pleased the pontiff to send a prelate to congratulate the bishops on the event, and to encourage them to still greater works. Now in the fourth century after the shores of America, separated by the ocean from the old world were first discovered, and while the memory of the auspicious event is being celebrated in festivals the pontiff, who is a great admirer of the republic, delegates the same prelate, a man of the highest dignity to testify to the pope's regard for this part. The care of the most thoughtful pontiff has not rested here. Since growth has brought the church in America to the stage of maturity in which it ought to be favored with those institutions with which the church has flourished elsewhere, the pontiff does not desire that there should be any obstacle in supplying those aids of Christianity, whereby there may be closer union with the centre, and where-by Christian unity may the more greatly increase. His holiness, therefore, orders the holy congregation of the propaganda to signify to the bishops of the United States that he has determined to appoint the venerable Francis, titular archbishop of Lapanto, apostolic delegate to the United States. This, moreover, according to the custom of the church, seems appropriate to the state of dignity which the Catholic religion has attained in America, and especially on account of other peculiar circumstances. Therefore, doubtless, you, illustrious prelates, will receive joyfully what the pontiff has thought it well to do for the honor and good of the church. While informing you of the most wise determination of his holiness we express a firm hope that you will diligently assist the distinguished man whom the pastor of the whole church has made delegate among you in everything pertaining to your affairs. Given at Rome by the sacred congregation of the propaganda January, 1893. 'Your Grace's obedient servant,' LUDOVICO WAKL."

The Overdue Pacific Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.--The steamship City of Peking is still on the missing list. She is now twenty-four days out from Yokohama and should have arrived here over ten days ago. The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Union Iron works have made a statement to the Associated Press in regard to the machinery of the steamer. They refer to the reports which have been published to the effect that on the last two voyages of the Peking trouble was experienced by the heating and melting of the rings in the thrust block, and that on her last westward trip she had her rings repaired at Yokohama and patched with babbitt metal to prevent heating. The Pacific Mail officials express the belief that the Peking has put into Honolulu and that the first reports of her will be received when the next steamer arrives here from that port on February 8.

Inauguration and World's Fair Rates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.--At a meeting to-day of the executive committee of the trunk line association it was agreed to sell round trip tickets to and from the World's Fair at Chicago at a twenty per cent reduction from the present rates, with one stop-over in each direction. It was agreed also to sell unlimited tickets and the fares now charged for limited tickets. This arrangement will take effect April 15 and continue until October 30. Rates to Mr. Cleveland's inauguration at Washington will be made on a basis of two cents a mile each way.

Fatal Tenement House Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.--In a fire of a mysterious origin, which started about 4 o'clock this morning in the hallway of the six-story tenement, 137 Orchard street, a whole family, consisting of three persons, was wiped out of existence. Three other people were injured. The dead are Morris Cohen, his wife Sophia, and their baby Esther. The family was suffocated and were found by the firemen after the blaze had been placed under control. It is thought to be of incendiary origin.

Borrowing an European Custom.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.--A bill has been introduced in the assembly providing for the submission at the next fall election of the question of opening saloons on Sunday after 1 p. m. in the city of New York, to a vote of the people, and if the decision is favorable the corporation counsel of New York is to report a bill to the next legislature, which shall permit such opening.

Native Indian Revolt.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 3.--Alarming advices have been received from Bolivia. The Indians in the province of Santa Cruz, who are constantly sold as slaves, are ready to rise in rebellion and devastate the towns near by.

Pity Who Isn't An Actress.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.--The Countess Marie of Flanders, who is a sister of King Charles, of Roumania, has been robbed by burglars of a jewel case containing gems of great value.

Against Sunday Closing.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 3.--The lower house to-day passed the senate bill memorializing Congress to repeal the World's Fair Sunday closing clause.

THE EARTH CONVULSED.

The Island of Zante Disrupted by Earthquake Shocks.

PEOPLE STRICKEN WITH TERROR.

The Bake Shops Are Destroyed and the Inhabitants Are Suffering for Food and Camped Out in the Fields--The Roman Bank Scandal Causes a Lively Scene in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.--It is an undisputed fact that the earthquakes that have occurred during the past two or three days at Zante have been the worst that have ever done damage on that island in modern times, and no one can tell when the disturbances will cease. The shocks experienced last night did enormous damage; in fact, the whole island was devastated. To add to the terror of the inhabitants a most terrible thunderstorm prevailed at the time of the shocks. Rain fell in torrents and was accompanied by large hailstones. The blinding flashes of lightning, the roaring thunder and the rumbling beneath the surface of the swaying earth caused many people to believe the end of all things had come. The people were panic-stricken, and so great was the fear inspired that many persons entirely lost their reason and are now hopelessly crazed. A most unfortunate feature of the situation is the fact that last night's shocks destroyed the bread ovens in the city of Zante, rendering it impossible for the greater portion of the inhabitants to procure that most necessary article of food. The minister of the interior has arrived at Zante and will do everything in his power to relieve the distress. King George will start for Zante on Sunday. A British war ship and three vessels belonging to the Greek navy arrived at the island to-day with supplies of tents, provisions and medicines.

Shaken by Earthquakes.

ZANTE, Feb. 3.--The night passed with only a few slight shocks. Nobody dared sleep. All the open spaces are crowded with terror-stricken people. At 10 o'clock this morning a solemn and imposing service beseeching the intervention of Saint Denis, patron of the island, was held, the relics of the saint being placed in a gold case on a pedestal in view of the immense crowds kneeling on the bare ground. The greatest devotion was evinced. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a violent shock was felt. This augmented the panic. Great distress prevailed.

A STORMY SCENE

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies--The Bank Scandal.

ROME, Feb. 3.--The pressure among the deputies for a parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals was increased to-day by confirmation of the report that Signor Tanlongo, the imprisoned governor of the bank of Rome, had made a statement implicating Premier Giolitti and ex-Premier Crispi. The latter stated that Crispi had not handled one lira from the bank of Rome, that nobody in office in the days of his premiership, as far as he knew, had had an official or personal relation with the bank, and that he had never seen or heard anything to indicate that his predecessor or his successor had received any money from the bank for political or private purposes. were he not confined to his bed, Crispi wrote, he would appear before the chamber to prove the falseness of Tanlongo's statement. As soon as he recovered he would appear to defend himself.

Signor Colajanni spoke at length concerning the necessity of appointing a parliamentary commission to inquire into the scandal. His speech was delivered amid increasing confusion, which suddenly swelled to an uproar when, in conclusion, he shouted defiantly: "The national bank has paid annually a large sum of money to the secret service fund. All have suspected this and many of us know it."

"A more utterly false statement could not be made in this house," exclaimed Premier Giolitti, who was on his feet to reply before Colajanni could seat himself.

The premier then addressed himself to the deputies who, he said, were intent upon forcing a parliamentary inquiry. It was for the chamber to decide whether or not deputy Zerbi, who is charged with having received large subsidies from the bank of Rome, should be delivered up to the criminal law at once, but he and his colleagues in the majority would resist to the last every attempt to authorize an investigation by a commission of deputies.

After a short but stormy debate the chamber decided to authorize the prosecution of deputy Zerbi.

A Slick Robbery.

LONDON, Feb. 3.--A thief to whose identity the police have as yet no clue perpetrated a smart robbery on a bank messenger here to-day. The messenger was carrying a bag containing £700 in gold in a cab from the head office of the city bank, at No. 5 Threadneedle street, for conveyance to the branch office at 54 Old Bond street. The messenger as he reached the cab was accosted by a well dressed man, who said that he had been sent from Old Bond street to assist him. The messenger thought he recognized the man as in the service of the Old Bond street branch, and he handed the man the bag of gold and went back to bring a bag of silver to the cab. When the messenger got to the cab with the bag of silver the man who had accosted him was nowhere to be seen.

A French Swindler.

PARIS, Feb. 3.--M. Gerin, manager of the Financial Weekly, has been arrested for swindling.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair, colder; northwesterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, colder; northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by G. S. SHERMAN, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. Minimum 32 | 2 P. M. Maximum 40
9 A. M. Minimum 30 | 4 P. M. Maximum 36
11 A. M. Minimum 28 | 6 P. M. Maximum 34

Weather Fair.